

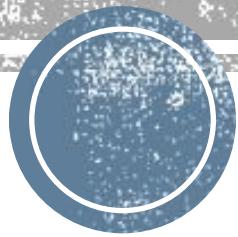


and Chartistism in Leeds, 1837-1844

Dr Vic Clarke

vic.clarke.1837@gmail.com

@vjc_torianist



Front page advert for the NS in
Leeds Mercury,
11th November 1837.

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the Supplement, will be 1s., being 3d. more than the usual
Price of the Paper.

* * Orders should be given immediately to secure Copies
of the Supplement.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR respectfully an-
nounces to the Public, that the FIRST NUMBER of
his NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, entitled

THE NORTHERN STAR,

And LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER, will be published
On SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1837.

Price, 4d.

As a POLITICAL ADVOCATE, the *Northern Star* will plead the
Cause of the Millions against Aristocratic exclusiveness—
the Cause of Labour against unfettered Capital.

As a NEWSPAPER, the *Northern Star* will contain the
Latest and Best Local Information it is possible to obtain;
Parliamentary Intelligence, and Foreign News will be
given at such length as their importance demand.

As a JOURNAL OF COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS, neither
pains nor expense will be spared to obtain the earliest in-
formation from the best sources, and every exertion will be
used to make the *Northern Star* worthy the attention of
Mercantile Men.

Another leading feature of the Paper will be, that a por-
tion of its columns will be devoted to the answering of
questions, and giving advice, upon all legal points; so that
any one may thus obtain a Barrister's opinion free of other
expense than the postage of application.

In a word, the *Northern Star* will be, in every respect, as
perfect, and as leading a Newspaper as Talent, Application,
and Money can produce.

* With every Month's Number of the *Northern Star*, (for
the First Year,) will be presented to each Subscriber, a

SPLENDID PORTRAIT
of some distinguished Political Character, engraved on
Steel, by a first-rate Artist, and printed on paper of the best
quality. Size, Royal Quarto.

The Public are requested to observe that these Portraits
will not be of the stamp of those usually presented to
Newspaper subscribers. They will be found really worthy
of acceptance, and will form, when completed, a choice
Portrait Gallery of the most Distinguished Characters that
have figured on the Political Stage.

Orders and Advertisements received by the Publisher,
J. Hobson, at the Office, 5, Market Street, Briggate, Leeds,
and by all Booksellers.

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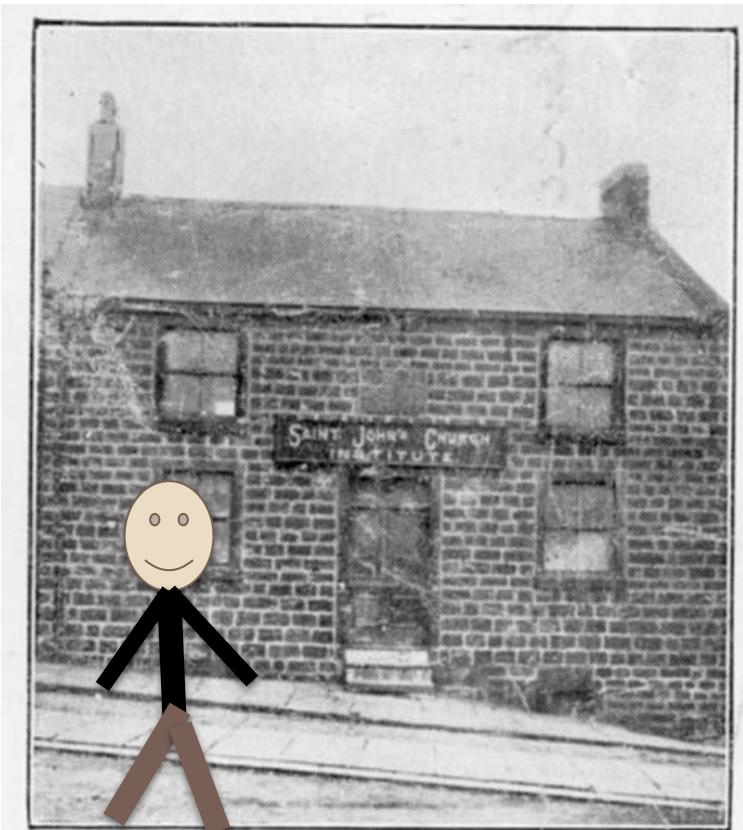


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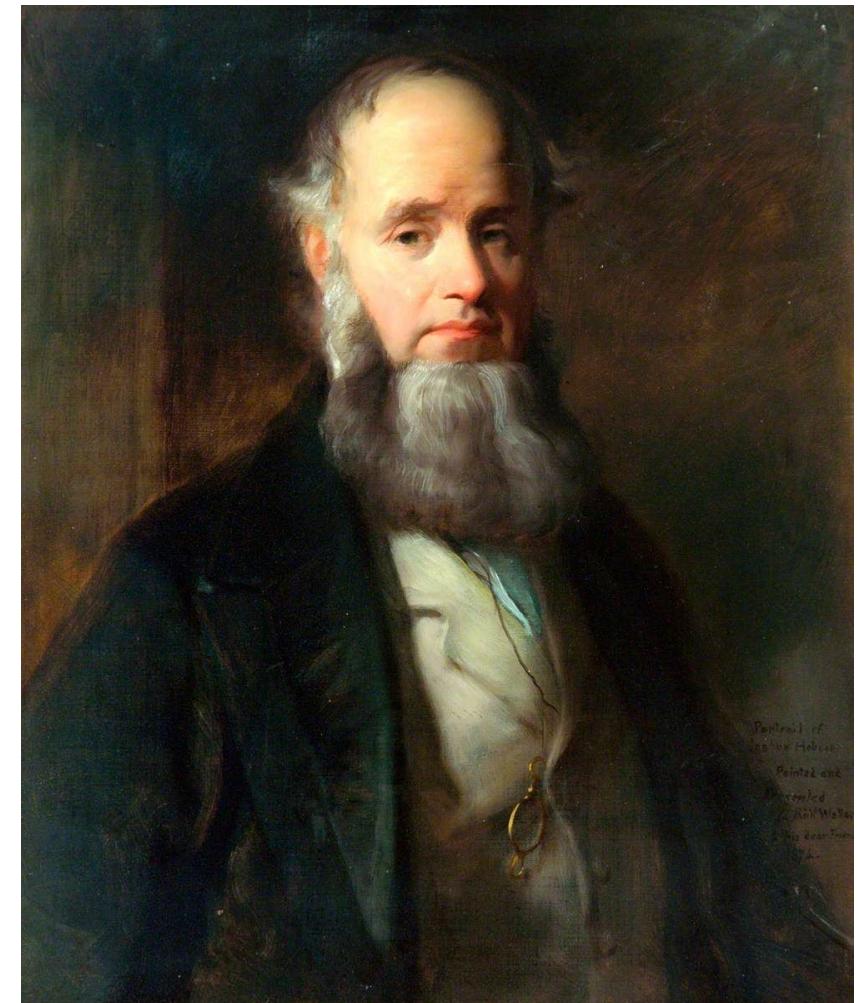
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ANNUITY FOR MR. WILLIAM
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Barnsley's First Primitive Methodist Chapel.
(AT THE TOP OF JOHN STREET).
ERECTED 1824.



Left to Right: William Hill('s house), Feargus O'Connor, and Joshua Hobson



The Northern Star, AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PL. I. No. 3.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1837.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY,

FACTORY OUTLET

FACTORY QUESTIONS

LOVE OF COUNTRY.

NOTHING can possibly prove an Individual's Patriotism more than the efforts he is making in behalf of his afflicted countrymen. The strength and bulwark of any nation lies in the happy frames of her Sons and Daughters.

"A bold Peasantry, our Country's pride," once reduced to effeminacy, stand a poor chance of successfully competing with the encroachments of foreign interference, or of domestic tyranny. In the pale and lanquid invalid, there is seldom the spirit to maintain an independent position when assailed by the insidious or threatening attacks of the Oppressor, but he seeks rather to conciliate, or even concede a point, than to resist the infliction of a wrong; thus having once allowed the iron to enter, like a wedge, by slow degrees, it was driven home, and the tottering fabric of liberty comes to the ground. The revolutions and fall of Empires prove this to be correct, and the history of progressive independence, from the commencement of time, furnishes us with the fact, that those mighty deeds of imperishable fame, which grace its pages, have been achieved only by the healthy and vigorous; the mind partaking of the nature of the body, glowing with rational enthusiasm, has asserted its right, and the strong arm of daring achieved the victory.

In Politics, every one seems to be well acquainted with the various evils that afflict society, and yet, but few are found sufficiently enlightened or bold enough to prescribe a remedy. It is just so with the diseases incident to the human frame; all can talk of and lament their existence, and yet few indeed can be found to point out the means, sufficiently within the reach of all men, for obtaining their removal. The extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, however, dispelled the mist of ignorance, and tens of thousands who have been cured of the most inveterate maladies are now gratefully employed in recommending their more general adoption.

If every family in the kingdom would keep a supply of this incomparable Medicine by them, premature old age would never happen, and seldom indeed should we behold in our streets the pale and haggard look, the consumptive cheek, or tottering debility; we should rise as a people and improve as a nation.

Adverts

CHARTIST BEVERAGE.

MESSRS. CROW and TYRELL beg to call the attention of the Chartist Public to the BEVERAGE prepared by them, as a Cheap and Wholesome substitute for TAXED Coffee. Its nutritious qualities are equalled by none in the Market; while its mode of Preparation renders it vastly superior to the *Trash* offered for Sale by those who regard not the health of the Consumer. As a Means of supporting the "Executive Committee of the National Charter Association," and as a Means of crippling the Governmental Exchequer, it may be made a ready and powerful weapon in the hands of the Sons of Toil.

A single Trial will prove its superiority over other Preparations of like pretensions.

Prepared and Sold by the Proprietors, 81, Belgrave Gate, Leicester.

The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. HOBSON, Publisher of the *Northern Star*, has become GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENT for the CHARTIST BREAKFAST POWDER, for the District of Yorkshire. He has now a large quantity in Stock, both at Leeds and at Huddersfield; from which he is authorised to supply the Associations and other Retail Vendors at the same Prices as the Proprietors themselves. Orders addressed to him will meet with prompt Attention.

• *Northern Star*

• 18th June 1842 p. 5.

Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 2s. 6d. in a Sealed Envelope, and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 3s. 6d.

THE SILENT FRIEND,

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes: followed by observations on the OBLIGATIONS OF MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

BY R. and L. PERRY and Co.,
CONSULTING SURGEONS, Leeds and Birmingham.

Published by the AUTHORS, and sold by Buckton, 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street, London; Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and

Advert for Welch's Female Pills

Northern Star, 7th May 1842 p. 5

of November, 1800, &c. &c. ANDERSON, Mayor.

These Pills, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar Virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every Lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effectually removing Obstructions, and relieving all other Inconveniences to which the Female Frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of Exercise and general Debility of the System; they create an Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in Windy Disorders, Pains in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly innocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and Climates.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable Medicine Venders in Town and Country, at 2s. 9d. per box.

N.B. Ask for Kearsley's Welch's Pills; and observe, none are genuine unless C. Kearsley is engraved on the Government Stamp.

SHEFFIELD DEMOCRATIC STORE.

GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY respectfully informs his Friends and the Chartist of Sheffield generally, that he has commenced business as Bookseller and News Agent, in Campo Lane, adjoining Paradise Square and the Old Church.

Orders for the *Northern Star*, *Chartist Circular*, and all other Democratic Papers, shall be strictly attended to. Hobson's Political Almanack, and the National Petition, now on Sale.

The People's Edition (Price 2d. each Number) of Sir Walter Scott's Novels will be duly received, and may be had to order.

G. J. H. hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public support.

Agent for Pinder's Chartist Blacking.

• 18th January 1841 p. 5

30th October 1847
p. 4.

O'CONNOR TARTAN.—GLASGOW.

WILLIAM LOVE has been commissioned agent for the sale of this BEAUTIFUL CLOTH IN GLASGOW, and on and after 2nd of November current, will have a large supply of vestings, cravats, plaids, shawls, &c.

It has been designed by the weavers of Kilbarchan in honour of Mr O'Connor, and they have formed a Joint Stock Company for its manufacture, for the double purpose of supplying the friends and admirers of Mr O'Connor, and of employing a portion of the villagers during the winter. These objects, apart from the very beautiful design, and texture of the cloth, entitle it to the patronage of all classes, particularly the reformers of the country, and the friends of the labouring man.

Northern Star Office, 5, Nelson-street, Glasgow.

Robert Hannam Esq
Joshua Hobson & Market Dr
Sue's March 4 1843

NOTICE.

In our succeeding Editions we shall continue to give all the particulars connected with the TRIALS AT LANCASTER, that we can procure, up to the latest possible period; and hold ourselves in readiness to supply all extra orders that may be forwarded.

Chartist Entelliger.

MANCHESTER.—An important meeting was held in the Hall of Science, Campfield, on Monday evening last, to hear a Lecture to the Trade, by Mr. O'Connor. The spacious hall was crowded in every part, and the price derived from it amounted to near twenty pounds, although the charge to the body of the hall was only one penny each. After the cheering, with which Mr. O'Connor was greeted, had subsided, Mr. James Leach was called to the chair, and briefly opened the meeting. Mr. O'Connor upon rising was received with the most rapturous cheering. He said Mr. Leach was pleased to see that meeting, so was he. He also agreed with Mr. Leach when he said that there was no doubt but there would be a verdict found against them at Lancaster. No doubt they they would be told that they were tried by a jury of their country; he did not dispute that, but the question was were they to be tried by their peers? What was the meaning of being tried by their peers? why their equals? for he would say were bankers, acquire, merchants, and manufacturers, the peers of working men? No, and this was the reason that they would not have juries done them. If indeed they had to come before such a jury as the one present in that room, then they might hope to have a fair trial. It was said that he (Mr. O'Connor) was going down to Lancaster to be tried; but was he? No, for he was summoned, therefore he was not possible to try him. What was he going to try to Lancaster for then? Why, he was going to try the Corn Law League and the Government (Tremendous cheers). He was going to confess that he was a conspirator; and that he had conspired for the purpose of robbing the working classes the right to live. Mr. Leach had said he wished that the Attorney General was at that meeting. If the Attorney General was not at the meeting he (Mr. O'Connor) had travelled 200 miles within on that day. He was going down strong in consciousness of having done his duty to the people, and he would not exchange places with the Attorney General—(loud and long continued cheering). They called upon not to join with any other party; for they were sworn to the Charter. Some people were of opinion that this would injure the cause. He differed with them, for he thought it would place the Chartist in a prouder position than ever they were. The Government must be weak that was obliged to step to such paltry prosecutions at the present. If they had acted justly to the people they would have had nothing to fear from conspirators. The banker, weaver, machinery, was sending the recruiting sergeant amongst all classes, aye, even monarchy itself was not exempt, for if the people were deprived of the means of getting a comfortable living, the revenue was sure to fall off. Mr. Leach has gone far enough into the question of the evils of improvement; but let us not say we cannot make them dovetail together, and show how all are affected by them. The four hundred industries that are out of work were bad hats, "shocking bad hats". The tailors, bakers, abakers, and millers, and every other trade, was injured by them being thrown upon the street, and it would continue to do so as long as the present distribution of the wealth produced by the labour and skill of the people continued, and the shopkeepers would continue to get worse, aye, and so would the Government, until we said no steam-hoops and spinning jennies walking in the shops and purchasing hats, shoes, breeches, etc., and jerseys. (Tremendous cheers). In fact, myself had already felt its effects, for the Prince Consort had been obliged to go and tell the Queen that the ab must give three per cent. out of her

revenue to the poor. The League then proceeded with their business.

VOL. VI. NO. 277.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALF-PENNY OR
Five Shillings per Quarter.

LIVERPOOL.—BRUTAL CONDUCT OF THE LEAGUE.—We have just had one of the most clear demonstrations of the real character of the men who profess to have so much sympathy for the working classes that was ever yet produced in this town. A large placard was posted upon the walls last week, calling a public meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool to take into consideration the necessity of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws, and to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Cobden for his services in the House of Commons. Our brave little band of true Chartists were there ready for the opening of the doors in hope of being able to read a lesson, by undeceiving the working masses as to the real objects of the preluding league. But the league gentlemen seem to feel a consciousness of the untruthfulness of their principles and the dishonesty of their purpose, and consequently use every means in their power, whether honourable or not, in order to evade fair and open discussion. When the doors opened, we found that they had already admitted by a private entrance (of which the Chartists were not acquainted) a large body of men consisting principally of dock labourers, lancers, and loungers, who are generally dependent upon the tyrants. He would, therefore, move the first resolution for their adoption:—"That this meeting views with indignation the recklessness of the present Government in their determination to maintain the exclusive authority of a class, and rule in contempt of the judgment and interest of the millions, who constitute the real power and worth of the state, and more especially when its principal minister has repeatedly declared their incompetency to propose any measure of substantial relief to preserve the lives of the thousands in every district. That the Government having rejected the political claims of the people, and the present state of the representation to be beneficial to the people?" took place at the Black Eagle, Parish-street, by the members and friends of the Crank-lane locality of Chartists. Several speeches were delivered by Messrs. Williams (from America), Brown, Roberts, Denman, Gaird, and Hart. Dr. Epps and Mr. Sidney Smith were invited but did not attend. After a vote of thanks to the worthy Chairman, and a collection for the General Defence Fund, the question was adjourned until Monday evening.

HAMPSTEAD.—ON Monday evening Mr. J. H. Parry delivered an elegant address to a numerous and respectable audience in the Temperance Hall, on Free Trade and the Charter. Mr. Christopher was voted to the chair. The Chairman opened the business in a brief manner, and congratulated the working men of Hampstead on their perseverance in the good cause, and introduced Mr. Parry who was well received. He spoke for two hours with thrilling eloquence, testing over the mask of prejudices from the minds of the middle classes and gave great satisfaction to the whole assembly. He concluded his address amidst shouts of applause. The Chairman then invited any person to come forward who had any objection to what the worthy lecturer had stated, but as no one appearing, a vote of thanks to him was carried. The same mark of respect being paid to Mr. Christopher for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting dispersed.

BRADFORD.—ON Monday the Bradford Council met in their Room, Butterworth's Buildings, when the following sums were paid in for the Defence Fund:—Daisy Hill, 13s. 6d.; J. Greenough, 1s.; John Burrows, 6d.; a few friends in Thompson's Houses, 1s. 6d.; Groombridge, 3s.; Sheepbridge, 2s.; Park Lane, 1s. 10d.; White Abbey, 2s. 2d. The following resolutions were then passed:—"That the sum of £1 is to be sent to the Defence Fund."—"That the books beaudited on Sunday next, at two o'clock."—"That Thomas Abbottson, local agent, of Bradford, be sent to take up the same."—The books were beaudited on Sunday next, at two o'clock.

SOUTH LONDON HALL OF SCIENCE, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.—In consequence of the dissolution of the Britannia Coffee House, Locality, Waterloo-road, and the Star Coffee House, Union-street, the members of the late localities are requested to attend the meeting of the united bodies under the name of the South London, on Monday evening, at the above place late. "Chairs to be taken at eight o'clock." Business.

when even the Minister of the very place, for the repairs of which the Rate was laid, had not paid a rate for so long a time—had not even been applied to it. The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, the clergyman, was entered in the rate-book for 1840, as well as 1842, and in each appeared as a defaulter. Why thus screen Mr. Wilkinson and prosecute the Dissenter? Mr. H. said that on the last occasion of his appearing before the magistrates, the latter rebuked the partiality of the Churchwardens, and it was understood that it should be abandoned. Well, then, the Magistrates sanction the very same, or rather worse partiality this year! He (Mr. H.) was aware that the Magistrates were not to enquire into the question of the illegality of the rate (which, were this the proper opportunity, he could satisfactorily prove), yet he appealed to the Magistrates that they ought to lend their protection to parishioners against acts of partiality and injustice, especially on this account that the Churchwarden had his remedy against a parishioner refusing payment by the process of a Magistrate's summons, whereas the parishioners, though well convinced of the illegality for any rate, have no remedy without incurring the enormous risk and expense involved in the arbitrary and almost interminable proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts. Mr. Higgo Farmer said, he should take objection to the notice of the Vestry Meeting, as Mr. Gooday had done in behalf of his clients. This case was decided similarly to the other. Our readers may judge from the above of the hard battle being fought in Sudbury on the subject of Church Rates, and the determination of the opponents of these imposts. The spirit of opposition has indeed spread very rapidly, so that, after but a little more advance, it may fairly be hoped that complete success will crown the aims and efforts of those who interested nothing less than to prevent the levying of such Rates altogether.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

ROCHDALE.—Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist room, Yorkshire-street, on Sunday next (to-morrow) at half-past two and six o'clock.

BRADFORD.—The Chartists of the Bradford District meeting in the Council Room, are requested to meet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

READING.—A meeting was held on Monday evening, of the gentry and free men of this place, and means were adopted to spread and perfect the organization. An additional sum of £s was voted to the Defence Fund.

LEEDS.—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Dispensary, Bridge-lane, Fleet-street, where resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Duncumb for his conduct in regard to this unjust Judge; and also to Mr. Clavay, for printing in a two-penny pamphlet the speech of Mr. Duncumb, and an abstract of the other speeches delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do much good if widely circulated at this particular juncture.

BERMONSBURY.—A very excellent discussion on the question, "Would a repeal of the Corn Laws under the present state of the representation be beneficial to the people?" took place at the Black Eagle, Parish-street, by the members and friends of the Crank-lane locality of Chartists. Several speeches were delivered by Messrs. Williams (from America), Brown, Roberts, Denman, Gaird, and Hart. Dr. Epps and Mr. Sidney Smith were invited but did not attend. After a vote of thanks to the worthy Chairman, and a collection for the General Defence Fund, the question was adjourned until Monday evening.

HERDEN BRIDGE.—Three lectures will be delivered in the Democratic Chapel, Herden Bridge, Lane, on Sunday and Monday next, by Mr. J. R. Cooper, of Manchester; on Sunday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the evening; and on Monday at eight o'clock at night.

SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday evening (to-morrow), Mr. Edwin Gill will lecture in the Fig-Tree-lane room, on the "System of Nature," at half-past six o'clock.

ON MONDAY EVENING, a public discussion will be held in the above room.

DELEGATE MEETING of the Chartists of the West Riding of Yorkshire, will be held at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Sunday, the 19th of March, in the large room of the Co-operative Stores, Dewsbury, for the purpose of taking into consideration, matters of the utmost importance to the Chartist body.—Edward Clayton, Secretary.

HOLBROOK.—Mr. David Ross, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist room, on Sunday next; afternoon at half-past two, and evening at half-past six o'clock.

LEEDS.—STEALING BALES.—On Saturday last, four individuals, named James Law, Thomas Stansfield, John Raymond, and John Clarkson, were charged with having stolen some large bushes from a turning lathe, in the shop of Mr. Hattersley, in Tap Cross. The prisoners were taken while disputing about the division of the money which the sale of the brass had produced; it was sold at Wilkinson's shop, in Broadsteps Yard, Marsh-lane, by Little and Clarkson, who were sent to Wakefield for two months each; the other two were discharged.

STEALING MEAT.—On Saturday last, a young man named John Callaghan, was sent to Wakefield for a month, for having stolen a piece of meat from the shop of Mr. Marshall, butcher, Sweet-street, Hobson.

Literary reviews and reprints

Feb. 16, 1839, page 7

What is the Godfrey Clark Election? It is an election for what qualification, while an answer is made that others offered me a *bona fide* proposal. I shall answer the whole charge at once. It ever made me such an offer, or even that I maintained it, as I do now, that I had no qualification; and, after defending my enormous expense, Sergeant Mereweather, Mr. Chambers, together with Messrs. Tawney and Tizard, said that it better not alter my case, as by no possible means could the seat Mr. Loughfield, and that my case, as long as the petitioner's, be as bad; and that it would be impossible, from the decision of the committee, to expect that evidence would shake the swearing of four persons who came to prove the value of my qualification.

To this I yielded; and, as they knew, saying—"that I would spend my last in defending my seat, if it could be done," a note was given to Mr. Hartnett for £3,000, as the purchase-money: it had not been paid over to get the money and pay it, if my thought it would strengthen my case; but that a question would then arise as to the of a qualification being created out of one of their lives renewable for ever. I had for McCarthy's opinion upon the qualification it was signed, and it was in favour of the question; besides, I knew of gentlemen under qualified by a simple letter, guaranteeing a sum of £300 or £300 a year as the case was contrary to the expectation of annual

and, however, contrary to the expectation of counsel, he did not succeed. Mr. Longfield, Mr. O'Dwyer, and Mr. Danby, were unseated for want of qualifications, and the seats were re-entrant attached to him. Mr. Danby was in fact want of qualification, and (although he received the support of his constituents) he was unseated for his seat, he very properly received the support of his constituents, and must be my character, when my expedient is had recourse to; but, rather now my motives to be questioned, I will pay the respective parishes in the county Cork, sum that each subscriber for the defence of me—yes, I will make Ireland my debtor, and how I have struggled night and day for independence of the courts. Can I be held

and consequence of the county Cork! — and how I did it, and what a glorious return, and what a call to others to action! —

My fault is in my consistency. The same man which on two mighty struggles, I still uphold; while O'Connell's policy has been marked with such abounding success to those whom he could not convert to his own upgradism. Now please to tell me, —

Repeat, — that after the nation has been won over to your cause, it is consigned to oblivion; — that your principles become discredited; but to prove the power of the great leader to the public mind. Again, the question of Tithes, — as a principle-agitated as a principle; and abolition contended for as a principle; and a glorious and glorious resistance, it is

in question, presents, shillings, and pence, he has been to place some new clap-trap in the public in order to arrest attention, and to do so, he says, in the strong current of the agitators. He has (to serve a political purpose) the glorious, pious, and immortal memory, which, upon the same day, he had drunk up, with unfeigned religious and patriotic ardour, in his "glorious, pious, and immortal memory." He has called West Briton in the House of Commons, and contended that the Repeal of the Union is the only measure which could give a full *re* of justice to Ireland—he had looked for a full *re* of justice to Ireland, and when the *re* is to your lip, he dashed it from you, in order power might be exercised in Ireland. He has been to place some new clap-trap in the public in order to arrest attention, and to do so, he says, in the strong current of the agitators. He has (to serve a political purpose) the glorious, pious, and immortal memory, which, upon the same day, he had drunk up, with unfeigned religious and patriotic ardour, in his "glorious, pious, and immortal memory." He has called

king of Yorkshire will maintain its
ruler for patriotism.

JOSEPH CRABTREE,
ISAAC LISTER, Treas.
JAMES SYKES,
ENEAS DARBY,
ARTHUR COLLINS,
GEORGE UTLEY,
PETER HOEY,
WILLIAM VALANCE,
THOMAS OASTLER.

DON'T HURT HIM.

Nobody with a particle of natural benevolence, born and brought up with feelings of painful insensitivity, can possibly have just cause to complain that in this case the State has been

... which will rate of the Favourite is determined. Let me speak for a moment on our own breast, and make some examinations as we regard the condition of that two eminent person. Time softens them; and it is now several weeks since the case of the Favourite has come

passion, and exclaimed, 'It is all your
by; you are the greatest lubber in the
States upon

ence of Spenser of each other, advance that very taste, and of that country, and inspired a reference to *Blackwood*, for

the ship's company say, sir?" thundered out the commodore. "Why, that I am the picture of you is every thing." Hood laughed at the sarcasm, and they were better friends than ever.

—Here it is not part, witness of an environmental
—Afterwards he combined into a stick, as
which his companion observed that it was not only
meat and drink, but washing and lodging too, to
him.

A BLIND MAN'S WISH.—A blind man who goes about the streets of London, relating a long story about his misfortunes, has, among other prayers for the charitable and humane, the following curious wish: 'May you never see the darkness which I now see!'

GOUTY SHORT.—A fellow stole Lord Chatham's rhubarb.

COUNSELLOR Mc CARTHY'S OPINION UPON THE BILL.—COUNSELLOR Mc CARTHY's opinion upon the Bill before it was signed, and it was a qualification; besides, I knew of the opinion of high, very high, persons, being qualified by a simple law, an annuity of £500 or £600 a year, may be.

However, contrary to the express

large gouty shoes; his servant, not finding them, began to curse the thief. 'Never mind,' said his lordship; 'all the harm I wish the rogue is, that the shoes may fit him.'

OLD BAILEY.—A man was tried at the Old Bailey for stealing a pair of boots from a shop door in Holborn, with which he ran away. Judge, to the witness, who had pursued and seized the prisoner: What did he say when you caught him? Witness: My lord, he said that he took the boots in joke. Judge: And pray how far did he carry the joke? Witness: About forty yards, please your lordship.

A BROAD HINT.—An ancestor of Sir Andrew Agnew was famous for giving broad hints. The nature of them will be best ascertained by the following anecdote:—Sir Andrew having for some time been pestered by an impudent and impertinent

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the one a Dominican, the other a Franciscan, trav-
elling together, came to a river. The Dominican
told the Franciscan that, as he was barefooted, he
was bound in charity to carry him over; if he did
not, it would be a sin. The Franciscan consented,
and took him on his shoulders. When they came
to the middle of the stream, the Franciscan asked
the other if he had any cash. The Dominican
answered; "Yes, two reals." The Franciscan,
hearing this, said, "I hope you will pardon me, but
our order positively prohibits our carrying any
money." So saying, he threw him into the
water. A truckling subversive to the
convert into political tools, to
disseminate. New plodding before his
Letter of Resignation; and, after that, the
United upon the subject. It is con-
fess that the author of the *Letter* is
in order to prove the power
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and their abolition—extended for
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All his aim has been to place
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keep him from going to the camp
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GRAVE SUBJECTS.—A lady asked a gentleman
why it was most medical men dressed in black. He
replied: "The meaning is very obvious, as they
are chiefly occupied in preparing grave subjects."

SPRITS AND WATER.—A venerable, but eccentric
member of the Presbytery lately, in attempting
to get into the packet-boat, fell into the canal. He
was drawn out half-drowned, and conveyed to a
house in the neighbourhood, where he was put to
bed. "Will ye tak some spirits and water, sir?"
said his considerate host. "Na, na, I has had plenty
of water for a' day; I'll tak the spirits noo."

GIVE ME TIME.—A Scotchman, having hired himself to a farmer, had a cheese set down before him; that he might help himself. His master said to him: "Sandy, you take a long time to breakfast." "In troth, master," answered he, "a cheese 't this size is no soon e'en set as ye may think."

PROPHETY FULFILLED.—Judge Barnet was once overturned in a very rough road, upon which the coachman pulled off his hat, and asked his master's pardon. "Oh," returned the judge, "never mind, John; you only make good the prophecy, that when you are in a bad road, you will be in a bad place."

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broken the back of the "PLAGUE" hobby-horse
by your fantastic tricks, we can only advise you
to stay at home and sin no more. Don't fly out of
your element again, if you do your craft may be
ruined as completely as you have ruined the
"PLAGUE." Go, Parsons, go, and take care you
burn not your fingers again!

To Readers and Correspondents.

We regret much that we cannot persuade our friends
practically to observe the very clear and plain direc-
tions which we have so often given and repeated
about the sending of matter for the Star. The ex-
tent of our circulation obliges us to go to press on
Thursday afternoon; and, therefore, our friends
seem to think that if their communications reach us
by Thursday morning it is quite soon enough. This
is a great mistake. They should remember that
every part of the paper has to be printed by
single letters, and the whole space filled before we
can go to press, and it is impossible to do this in
one furnace. Our men are busily employed in
filling up the paper with matter which, from one
source or other, we must supply during the whole
week, and it seldom happens that more than one or
two columns, besides the necessary space for
editorial comment, remain to be filled on Thursday
afternoon. The consequence is that, notwithstanding
all the pains that we take in compressing and
arranging all matters of news, consequence of the move-
ment, reports of meetings, &c., being sent to us at
once, immediately they occur. Instead of which,
it often happens, that on Monday and Tuesday we
have scarcely any letters, and on Wednesday comparatively
few the night past arrives. The
consequence is, that those letters which do arrive in
the early part of the week are necessarily delayed
and given generally at length; while we are obliged
to have recourse to the London papers, and various
sources, for matter to fill the remaining portion
of so many columns of the paper as must be set up
before Wednesday night. Wednesday night and
Thursday morning's post brings us a shawl of letters
from all parts of the country; those come up as
just the hurry of writing, and attending to what
are on the leading topics of the day, the rest
of the week we have more time to attend
to correspondence. The consequence is that one
half of those letters are passed over entirely; and
the other half compressed into the smallest possible
amount of space—and the next consequence
is, that in the following week we have letters of
complaint from various parties about their com-
munications being treated with neglect. Some
of whom are so pertinacious as to demand
a return of what they consider to be their
right—
the column of "varieties," or some other
portion of the contents of the 2nd, 3rd, 6th, or
7th page of the paper, which are always set up
first—and ask indignantly if their communication
was less important than such and such a thing
which appeared in the same paper from which
it was excused for want of space—others
accuse us of partiality and unfairness, entitling
down their epistles to a mere announcement, while
those of other towns are given at greater length.
We have had many most angry letters of this
description, the cases for which have rested entirely
with the parties themselves. Now if our friends
will but bear in mind that we are filling up
the paper every day; that the same column
cannot be filled twice over; that we must give out
one or two more columns to other matters, and
that, therefore, we cannot be said to be unfair
to any party—
we must go on; if they would remember
all this, and send their communications promptly
—in the early part of the week—all would stand
fair and a good chance; and if they would also
remember that we have only one weekly paper for
all England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales,
and that, therefore, we can be said to be
unfair to an unreasonable portion of the paper,
we should have no complaints of inattention to
any party—
because we know there would be no
ground for them. Our anxious desire is to make
the Star a national organ, equally represent-
ing all; but we cannot do this unless the country
will aid us rightly in the sending of their matters
of communication. We have this week received
at least twenty letters, mostly by Thursday's post,
and therefore, we must be disappointed, and probably
much disappointed, for which our friends have
no one but themselves to thank.

PLYMOUTH.—*If Mr. Philip intends visiting Ply-
mouth on his tour through Devon and Cornwall,
will he kindly open a communication
with the friends there, through Mr. Samuel
Thomas, 19, Acland-street, St. Ives, in order
to be prepared for his reception.*

NEIGHBOUR.—*On Sunday last, the Rev. W.
Jackson, of Manchester, preached two impor-
tant sermons in the Working Men's Hall, in behalf
of the Friends of Peace, on his return from the Macclesfield
Conference of Ministers. He selected as the basis
of his discourse the popular Corn Law text, "If
that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him,
and, forebodings descending on the various nations
by which corn may be and is withheld
from the people, he showed the falsehood
of unfair, and almost blasphemous pronouncements
of this and other texts by the "Plague" party,
and clerical. The attendance was good, and the
singing, principally by the choir of the New
Jerusalem Temple, was such as we have seldom, if ever,
heard excelled.*

BY SOME STRANGE ACCIDENT we have only received
the reply of the Manchester Committee to Mr.
R. J. Richardson on Friday morning. It came
up this week.

A CHARTIST, Southampton, will ensure his *Portret*
by paying as he proposes. The agents have been
supplied with the *Portret* he mentions four
months ago.

D. T. S. received. Do not know the address. And
he is his, new agent, Barnsley, and he will be
found.

J. RUSSELL, Southampton.—*Apply to the agent.*

G. F. GAY.—*Yates is correct.*

G. B.—*Spence half-penny.*

F. GAY.—*Yates is correct.*

G. B.—*Spence half-penny.*

To Readers and Correspondents.

MR. O'CONNOR has received a post-office order for 15s., for Peter Hoey, from the Chartist of Howwood, near Paisley. Their letters shall appear next week.

MR. O'CONNOR begs to know why he has not received any answer from Sinclair, Gateshead, to his letter of Saturday, the 3rd.

MR. O'CONNOR has made arrangements for contesting the seats for Edinburgh, Norwich, Newcastle, and Sunderland; but it would be imprudent to publish notice of the intended course, as the enemy generally succeed by secrecy and stratagem: however, Mr. O'Connor says that he has not a shadow of doubt upon his mind as to the illegality of the return in each of the above places.

MR. O'CONNOR received the very flattering address from the females of Oldham; he thanks them most sincerely, and will go on as he commenced, and is glad to find he has gained their approbation. He has also received the address and invitation of the men of Oldham, for which he feels much obliged, and if in his power will comply with the latter. But "first catch your hare"—first, he must be at large.

JOHN ROBINSON.—Thanks for his extract from Dugdale's New British Traveller. We have not room for it this week, but shall certainly make use of it.

MR. GEORGE JULIAN HARNET.—The Stockton Radicals wish a lecture from him at his first convenience. If he can oblige them, he will be good enough to write Mr. Charles Winspear, Brunswick-street, Stockton-on-Tees.

JOHN M'FARLIN has received for the Chartist of Merthyr Tydfil, per David John, ten shillings, towards the expences of Dr. M'Douall's election committee, at Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON CHARTISTS are a week too late with their report of the nomination of candidates. We have not room for the printed addresses.

SCARCE. — *His letter is not distinct.*

Readers and Correspondents

‘Mr. O’Connor’, NS, 10/07/1841, p. 4.

Z. A.—The landlord can distrain for twelve months, if so much be due, but not for more than is due.

MORE CHARTIST BLACKING.—If the patriotic effort of Mr. Pinder to raise a fund for the Executive, without taking anything from any one, have done nothing else, it has aroused a spirit of competition among blacking manufacturers, which may be turned to good account if the people require it. Mr. Wm. Brelsford, of Burnley, now offers a like means for raising a fund for the Convention. He offers to give threehalfpence out of every shilling of his receipts to the Convention fund, and to pay carriage to any part of Lancashire on orders of 10s. value, accompanied by cash.

WILLIAM W. TIPPING, BINGLEY.—We cannot insert his communication: the lawyers would call it a libel.

Note - 'blacking' refers to shoe polish in 19thC English

Northern Star,
8th January 1842, p. 4.

More Young Patriots.

David and Sarah Green, of Northampton, had a child lately registered in the name of Frederick Emmet Green.

Registered at Plymouth, on the 24th March, Robert Emmett, second son of John Thomas Smith, news-agent, of Plymouth—the first son being called Henry Vincent O'Connor.

On Sunday last, at Carlisle, the son of Alexander and Mary Millholland, was duly registered in the name of Feargus Millholland.

On Sunday, April 30, in the Democratic Chapel, Halifax, was christened by Mr. B. Rushton, Ann O'Conor Spence, the daughter of William and Ann Spence, of Mile Cross, near Halifax.

Baptised, at Aberdeen, on Saturday, the 8th ult., by John Duncan, minister, Arbroath, Emmett Reave, infant son of George and Jean Reave.

Lately registered and baptised on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrop, at the Independent Chapel, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe Sykes, infant son of Michael and Mary Sykes, master boot and shoemaker, Richmond, Yorkshire.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th inst., at our Parish Church, by the Rev. George Hills, lecturer, Joseph Teals, Esquire, to Catherine, only daughter of John Upton, Esquire, all of this town.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., after a painful illness aged 57, Mary, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Rushton, of Ovenden, near Halifax. She was a true patriot, a good neighbour, a tender mother, and a faithful and dutiful wife.

On the 7th inst., at Ashover, Mr. John Heathcote, aged 21. He was a member of the National Charter Association, a bold and undeviating advocate of the rights of Englishmen, and a sterling democrat. His mind was well stored with information on various subjects. His political opinions were purely democratic, and most correctly formed. He was a decided enemy to priest-craft and king-craft, and on these two subjects he read much, and conversed frequently. He was endowed with a most retentive memory, and well knew how to defend a favourite subject when he heard it assaulted, never letting an opportunity slip when it presented itself for giving knowledge and information to those around him. He died very suddenly, lamented by his companions and associates, and respected by all

Chartist births, deaths, and marriages

Obituary to Wm Hill's father

18th February 1843, p. 5.

Lceds, Thursday, Feb. 16th, 1843.

P. S.—FRIDAY MORNING.—It is seldom that a Postscript accompanies any letter from me; but I must give you to this a mournful one.

For many years, the sum of my domestic and personal happiness has been restricted solely to the endearments of a daughter whom I almost adored, a father whom I revered, and a mother-in-law whom I love. About sixteen months ago, the light of my eyes departed from me; my daughter escaped, and went home. I have never recovered the shock I then received to my natural feelings and constitution. I never shall. The "old folks" were then "my all". My father was infirm and subject to much severe indisposition; but he was—my father—. No one who knew him could help loving him. All did love him. I did more: I revered him. I had great reason so to do: I shall never see his like again. He had been "poorly" for some years. That is to say, long continued industrious activity had done its work; an excellent natural constitution had given way; and the "infirmities of age" pressed on him somewhat heavily. He was in his 72nd year. I left him "toddling about the house" in his customary manner yesterday, after our frugal noon-day meal, when I came up to the office to write my letter to you. I had finished it, and the paper had gone to press but a very short time, when a messenger arrived in breathless haste to summon me. I ran into the street, leapt into the first coach I saw, and bade the coachman "drive for life"; he did so but vainly; I was too late to catch his dying breath: it was gone. He was a corpse in his chair.

If, then, the fiends of faction have vindictive punishment in store for me, they have here a fine scope for exhalation. Their devilries will fall upon a lacerated mind; but, though lacerated, they will find that it has not lost its elasticity; though bowed, it is not broken: it will resist the pressure, and repel the blows, of tyranny with as much vigour as though its natural firmness had not been softened by the rending asunder of its ties. The wailings of the widowed mother, who is some years older than my father was, at her supposed prospect of a speedy severance from me also, may form but a melancholy accompaniment to the necessary duties of "preparation for trial" which I have yet to begin. May it please God, only to give me health for the next: week; and then they shall not yet prevent me from being "ready". The poor old man often wept at the approach of the trials, and expressed his conviction that if I should be imprisoned, he should never more see me. It was his constant theme of conversation; it preyed hard upon his mind; it galled and fretted him severely; he was too weak for it; and I doubt not that he adds another to the long list of murders by the devilish system. Whether the old woman and myself may be also added, remains for proof. But it is only by multiplied misery that their cup can be filled. It is filling fast, and may soon run over.

Wm. Hill.

To Readers and Correspondents.

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W. E. Adams, *Memoirs of an Atom* (1903) p. 164.

“Larry made his appearance every Sunday morning, as regular as clockwork, with a copy of the *Northern Star*, damp from the press, for the purpose of hearing some member of our household read out to him and others ‘Feargus’ [O’Connor’s] letter.’ ... [T]he paper had first to be dried before the fire, and then carefully and evenly cut, so as not to damage a single line of the almost sacred production.”



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nise, & we
will be followed so
though I had been inspired. I desire that no Whig
shall be allowed to follow my remains, for it is not
meet that they be murderers and mourners.

TO THE MEN WITH FUSTIAN JACKETS,
UNSHORN CHINS, AND BLISTERED
HANDS, THEIR WIVES, AND CHIL-
DREN.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—I call you my dear friends, and my only friends, because you are the only class of society who cares for me, or for whom I care a single straw. I have told you over and over again that there are not seven in the kingdom out of your class who would not rejoice to see my head upon Temple Bar, thank God for it! but thank God, also, that your love keeps my head upon my shoulders; for without it the tyrant class would soon find good and sufficient reason for removing it. Now I begin to tell my story to you, because I don't want the rich or comfortable to read it.

Upon Monday week I appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench to tell the Judges why I should not be imprisoned, but I felt so ill that I could not then proceed, and I was resolved not to allow a barrister to lessen my punishment at the expense of our cause. Had I employed counsel, his object would have been to throw all the blame upon others and to have white-washed me—his client. Well, that course I would not allow; and, upon my application, judgment was postponed till last Monday. On the Saturday previous, in consequence of increased illness, it was further postponed till Monday next, when I hope to be able to act as my own advocate. On Monday, after I left the Court, I was obliged instantly to betake myself to bed; and upon that evening I was cupped on the left side, and at night I was copiously blooded. On Tuesday I had a large blister applied to my breast; and on Wednesday I had got so much worse that my physician thought it prudent to call another to his aid. Those two gentlemen found it necessary to apply a burning powder over my blistered chest, which gave me great pain; and they dosed me at the rate of eight bottles a day—enough, you will say, to kill the devil. But I beat physicians, drugs, devil and all; and after being for a whole week in bed, I got up on Sunday, and am now quite hearty.

Enough of that; and now for the Charter. Do the fools vainly imagine that all the physical force of this nation can impede the nation's will? Do they vainly hope to fence with a principle, to stab a sentiment, or to shoot down an opinion? Do they think that the slaves in this sea-bound dungeon will much longer tamely submit to tyrannic sway and despotic rule, which subjugates the will of millions to the tyrant's lust? Did I not tell you over and over again that the middle classes would kick against the legislation of their own representatives, as soon as they received the first squeeze—the taxing press? Have I not told you that when poverty became too prevalent—that then the burden of the state should be borne by those who impose it upon others? Was I not right in all this Aye! and every squabble among the enfranchise will add power and strength to your cause. Let the Whigs now, with their tattered fragment of parchment constitution, stand before the rushing streams of knowledge, and say to public opinion “Thus far shalt thou go, and no further!” Hear then, my parting advice. Be firm, united, and bold; and the Whigs themselves, with the Devil to back them, cannot much longer impede our progress. Let your motto still be—UNIVERSAL SUFFRAG AND NO SURRENDER! Let no scatych man

FOR FOUR NIGHTS I RAVED INCESSANTLY; AND THIS I ONLY INTRODUCE TO MAKE YOU LAUGH AT ONE CONCEIT WHICH HAUNTED ME FOR THE GREATER PART OF THAT TIME. I HAD AND NO SURRENDER! LET US CROCHET-MONGER FOR ONE MOMENT DIVERT YOU FROM THE GREAT PRINCIPAL AND VICTORY MUST BE YOUR REWARD.

I am,
ever have been,
our true and faithful Friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR

July 9th, 1840.

Fear letter

THE Fourth Number of MR. O.
ON THE
MANAGEMENT OF SMALL

is now published and complete.

The desire of the author being to compendium at such price as would be workmanlike to become possessed may be said to contain all the information necessary for carrying out with *Platz*, describing Farm House, Farm Yard, &c.; while the whole information requisite for carrying out.

That portion of the press which is to notice the above work, expresses it may be made pre-eminently useful in elevating the working classes from degraded condition.—Price Sixpence.

THE "STATE OF IR
By ARTHUR O'CONNOR, in Two D
pence each, is now on Sale, and is
Cleave, London; Heywood, Man
Leeds; and of all Agents in Town.

TO THE IMPERIAL C.
MY DEAR FRIENDS.—I cannot
sure I feel in being able to make a
report of my first week's tour, in
the people. I shall first report
make such comments as I deem
guidance in the interim; that is,
enrolled.

On Friday morning, I left London Saturday, I arrived at Manchester, men of Salford in their Town Hall Commissioners, elected by the people I was to be the lecturer. However people held their meeting in the evening when I spoke for about two hours, members till nearly twelve o'clock.

On Sunday, I made one of Mr. Isaac Barrow's congregation at Carpenter's Hall, and a more instructive and valuable sermon I never heard delivered by any Person in my life. It was really beautiful. I spoke after him, and again addressed the people in Carpenter's Hall, at six o'clock, when thousands went away, who could not gain admission, the place being crammed in every corner. After my address, I again proceeded to call on members of the general Association until near twelve o'clock. On Monday the day was horrible, and we had awful forebodings about the how to appreciate his unintermitting exertions.

The morning was unpropitious in the extreme, the rain falling very heavy: but notwithstanding this unfavourable circumstance, all was on the quiete. Several bands were sending forth their harmonious and soul-stirring strains as early as seven o'clock. Stevenson's square had been announced as the general rendezvous; where the procession would form at ten o'clock; but long before that time, the square presented a very animated appearance, many hundred having assembled in spite of the rain, to witness the arrival of the various bodies.

arrived, and we had 2,000 tickets issued about the demonstration to receive Duncome; however, it cleared up, and at three o'clock, about the hour when it was finest, we arrived in Market-street, from Salford, and the street was literally crammed: the trades that joined as trades, leading with their magnificent flags, followed by the people. You will see all about this in the Manchester report. After the procession, Mr. Duncome attended the tea-party, for which nearly 2,000 tickets had been sold; and he was received as he ought to be. He made one of those sensible, straightforward speeches so useful to the working classes, and so seldom delivered by M.P.'s; one full of facts and useful knowledge.

At a few minutes past ten o'clock, the trades and country people began to assemble. The members of the Charter Association met at nine o'clock in the Carpenter's Hall, and the Young Men's Charter Association met in the Granby-row Fields, at the same hour, from which places both parties proceeded to the Square in procession. At twelve o'clock, the signal was given for the united bodies to move off to the Crescent, to meet their illustrious friend. They passed up Oldham-street, Swan-street, Shude-hill, Hyde-cross, Hanging-ditch, Cateaton-street, over Victoria-bridge, into Salford, and up Chapel-street, to the Crescent, where they awaited the arrival of the "Man of the People."

Baird and Jones also spoke, and I noted not tell you that I had my word. James Leach was called to the chair by his townsmen, amid the most unanimous applause. When the proceedings were over I again sat to the remitting service, and at half-past one I had enrolled, in the three nights, ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED NEW MEMBERS. I then went to the meeting to see the dancing. When

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May 16, 1840,

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Oct. 14, 1843, pa

Poetry column

July 16, 1842,
page 3.

Poetry.

HAPPY LAND.

O Britain, how fruitful thy hills and thy vales,
When green and head-green trees crown thy rich
Fair commerce is fertilizing thy far-sailing galley,
While trade-trained diff'rent gales on its gains
The sun's bright beams are beaming on its crest;
Their concert-note smother prosperity's sigh,
While gaudy families still amid regions of plenty,
And domes of iron millions of hunger to die.

The harbours are bright, and thy bright
Oceans—bright, withholding all that she has given;
And, the claims of the destined impunity alighting,
Dost thou, O Britain, still thyself in her heart?
That would in the state of our fathers, express
The fame that once glowed in your valiant arms,
The triumphs triumphe! our freedom is trampled!
Dark-laws number the faces of our soil!
While sceptres regard with a scorn unexampled,
The world's despotism!—The world's despotism tell
The "heavens of wood" and the "daughters of

silence" in their bondage, and brood ones
alone.

Who hold in the slip the grim blood-bounds of
Are free from the ills that make misery mean!

One "marry England!" where now are the plen-
ties?—the present, and bollow'd his breath,
When he looked without envy on Wealth's ample trea-
sures,

With roses from the cheeks of thy maidens hath
vanished!

True, like illus—so lovely and pale,
From thy plains every pastoral pastime is banish'd,

And the sigh of affection numbs thy gales
Ah! vain were the wars that laurel once crown'd

There!—the bright words that embrown thy name!
O! was not the "stranger" in shades that bound

By their own sorrls clapping that sold thee to
shame?

They bore to the sun-brighting despot that way them;
The world's despotism know'st thou shrings;

Their suffrage—hanging on those who bring them
And against human happiness hardly combine.

O! mightier power, empire of the world,
How low art thou!—the hand of thy fate!

O! Oppress'd by the tyrant, and ruled by the Tyr,

Farewell to thy formes!—no longer thine great,

Power!—the dark clouds of ruin around them are spread;

Yet run into earth, while thy rights are invaded,

They scarce need the cry of the children for bread!

G. S. SWARZENSKI.

ADDRESS TO THE STARVING MILLIONS.

My suffering fellow-countrymen, and women,
A day of retribution's drawing near;

Yet wait awhile; the blacking scene is coming;

The world's despotism is about to fall;

England is past the zenith of her glory;

She is a despot, and a despot to the despot;

John Bull, with his dark pall,

Has a deep-aw'd eye of misery call,

Yet such a ambition can do great res;

Yet such a ambition can do great res;

And God to aid you will arise;

No, the will perish—such is God's true

Two full egyptian overthrow pre-rome,

Egypt, and Greece, and Babylon of old;

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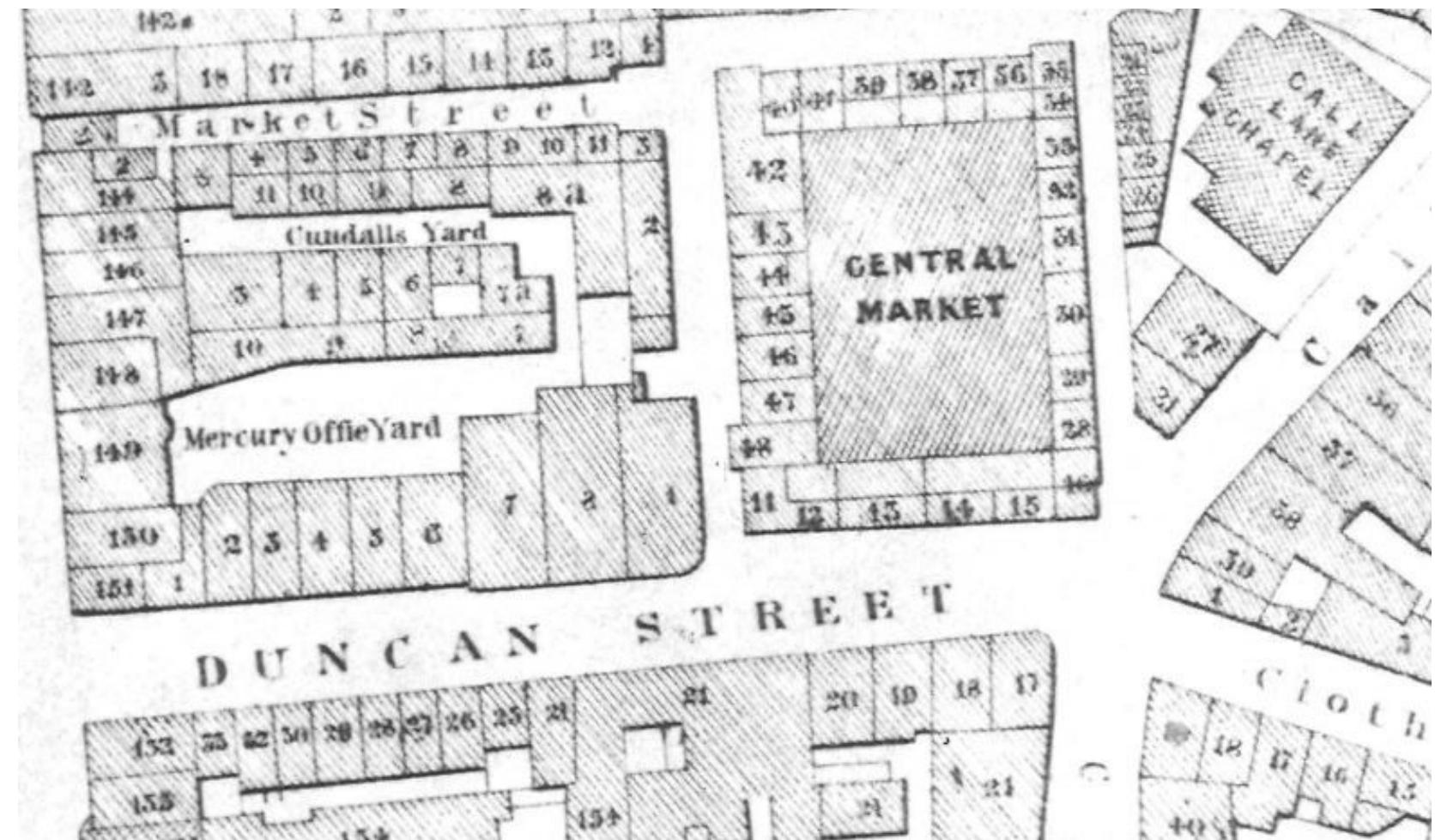
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Fabrice Bensimon, *Artisans Abroad* (2023), p. 212

- “The workers divide their attention between their work and the reading of the English Chartist newspaper done by one of their comrades who is paid by them to do this. These men, who have left their country [...] seem to attach a religious significance to this piece of paper that comes from their country.”
- “Not a single syllable is uttered” except for a reader with “[...] a powerful voice which seems to borrow its notes from the voice of a locomotive, declaims to his fellow-workers, all of them being fervid Chartists, the content of the gigantic newspaper from the date to the name of the publisher.”



Chartist Leeds



Central Library, Leeds, 1844
Kirkgate Ward map, by J.F. Masser



Leeds publishing network (excl. Stamp Office).^[11]

Image key

Pink: NS office

Yellow: Alice Mann's bookshop and printing off

Green: *Leeds Mercury* office

Blue: *Leeds Times* office

Orange: *Leeds Intelligencer* office

Purple: Leeds Library.